

## QUARANTINE FOR FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE EXTENDED

Federal Order Affects the Union  
Stock Yards of Chicago, the  
Greatest Cattle Market in the  
World.

### IN EFFECT IMMEDIATELY

Covers States of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Pennsylvania—Its Provisions Are the Same as Previous Order for a Few Michigan and Indiana Cattle.

Washington, Nov. 2.—Federal quarantine to check a dangerous outbreak of foot and mouth disease among cattle in the Middle West was extended by the department of agriculture today to include all Pennsylvania, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois and virtually placed Ohio under the same restrictions.

It affects the union stock yards of Chicago, greatest cattle market of the world, to the extent that no live cattle may be shipped from there during the duration of the quarantine, even to another infected area. Under the official interpretation of the order, cattle from areas other than those under quarantine may be shipped to the Chicago yard, but they may leave there only as dressed meat.

After a day of conferences among officials here and exchanges with field agents throughout the affected area, this explanation of the government's action was issued at the department of agriculture.

The quarantine of livestock on account of outbreaks of the foot and mouth disease has been extended to cover the entire area of the States of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Pennsylvania. In addition, restrictions have been placed upon shipments of stock from Ohio. The order extending this quarantine was signed by the secretary of agriculture November 2 and goes into effect immediately.

The provisions of this quarantine are practically the same as previously announced for a few counties in Michigan and Indiana. No cattle shown as coming in or going out of these States in interstate commerce and all fodder and animal manure are prohibited from shipping cattle in uninfected areas, but they cannot and even shipments of stock from an infected area to another.

No cases of foot and mouth disease as yet have been discovered in Ohio, but on account of the fact that shipments from infected areas have been made to this State, it has been found necessary to place practically the same restrictions on interstate shipments from Ohio as on those from the other States.

"One instance of foot and mouth disease has been found among the stock exhibited at the national dairy show in Chicago. In order to prevent the spread of the infection, the other animals are now guarded by sheets saturated with disinfectants and the stalls in which the same way human patients are isolated in hospitals.

Products of every sort which might possibly convey the disease must be thoroughly disinfected. In force, the federal authorities in charge of the quarantine are earnestly urging every farmer to report at once any suspicious cases of sore mouth and sore feet among his stock. This is regarded as absolutely indispensable, if the disease is to be stamped out. Unreported cases of disease may result in spreading infection over areas which could have been safely guarded. Persons who recently received shipments of cattle from the infected areas should at once isolate them. The disease takes from four to six days to manifest itself, so that this precaution should be taken but very little inconvenience.

The epidemic, it was stated, originated in Ohio in August, but was discovered in October 15, when its quarantines were applied to check its spread throughout a herd of cattle had been sent to dairies and skin milk returned to farmers and flocks, transmitting the disease. Hogmen of this character were sent to Chicago yards, and as sporadic cases of disease began to appear in various parts of the four States named, its origin was traced to stockers and feeders from the yards to the fatted hogs.

Corps of federal inspectors already at work in Michigan and Indiana and her in Illinois. A third corps is being mobilized in the Pennsylvania and quarantined. These men are making in farm inspections, besides enforcing the quarantine, or shipments from point to another within the quarantined areas.

It is understood that the order as fully contemplated would have provided for the isolation of cattle into the infected districts. As issued, however, the prohibition applies only to shipments of livestock out of the sections under quarantine, or shipments from point to another within the quarantined areas.

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## CATTLE DISEASE EPIDEMIC FOUND TO BE SERIOUS

Federal Official Says Slaughter  
of Suspected Animals Would  
Be Cheap at Cost of  
\$10,000,000.

Chicago, Nov. 2.—The gravity of the epidemic of hoof and mouth disease affecting cattle in the Middle West was driven home to cattle men today by Dr. S. E. Bennett of the bureau of animal industry, who arrested the protests of certain interests by asserting that the slaughter of suspected animals would be cheap at a cost of \$10,000,000 compared with the incalculable loss which a general spread of the malady would incur. Representatives of the federal government yesterday were in favor of closing the Chicago stock yards, the largest in the world, and an order to that effect was rescinded only after prolonged argument. The possibility of such action is not yet past.

Among the packers today it was said that the immediate situation should make for lower prices as it was thought that cattle growers, rather than risk disease among their herds, would rush their livestock to market where it must be killed immediately.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 2.—Because of the spread of the foot and mouth disease, Canada has extended the embargo against American cattle to Illinois and Pennsylvania. Previously it applied only to cattle from Michigan and Indiana.

## ROOSTER ATTACKS CHILD, WHO MAY LOSE ONE EYE

Rutland, Nov. 2.—It is feared that Harold, two years old son of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Gray of Mount Holly, will lose the sight of his right eye, as a result of an encounter he had with a rooster. While the family was visiting in Newburyport, an outcry was heard in the yard and investigation disclosed Harold, who had been playing out of doors, alone, held at bay by a rooster, which had attacked him. The child had fallen and the chicken had pecked his right eye as well as other parts of his face. It is believed that he was first attacked while standing as the child's parents have brought him to this city to consult specialists, but they give little hope of restoration of sight, the eye being blind at present.

## CONTRIBUTORS TO DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN FUND

St. Johnsbury, Nov. 2.—Harry W. Viers, treasurer of the democratic State committee, has furnished a sworn statement of contributors to the democratic State campaign fund:

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## The Safe Investments

### Chittenden County Trust Company

Burlington, Vt.

made by this bank enable us to guarantee 4 per cent. compound interest on all savings accounts.

## SUBMARINE HAS DISAPPOINTED ITS ADMIRERS

Washington, Nov. 1.—Ever since the sinking of the British cruiser Hawke by the German submarine U-9 in the North Sea the navy department was being deluged with letters containing suggestions from individuals all over the country for the improvement of the submarine and for a great extension of its usefulness.

Satisfied that most of the writers of these communications had acquired an exaggerated idea of the fighting abilities of the submarine and that there was very present danger of a serious interference with the naval building program and perhaps an almost total suspension of the construction of additional battleships if erroneous ideas obtain common credence, the naval officials have been trying to correct this impression. They have made it a point to reply to each of the letters, setting out in detail the reasons why, in the judgment of the department officials, it would be disastrous to abandon other naval construction entirely in favor of the submarine, and pointing the limitations which surround these little boats.

These arguments have been reduced to form in the following statement which it may be said accurately represents the views of the technical officers of the navy in regard to the merits of the submarine. "The land operations of the war have been so overwhelming, and the naval conflicts so comparatively few that the importance of the sea operations of the various nations is apt to be lost sight of. It is the neglect of the British against Heligoland, the destruction of the German submarine, which has been the cause of the submarine being taken as proof of the importance of surface craft."

"Nevertheless, the advocates of submarines are beginning to evidence signs of impatience at the paucity of results. They realize that there are over two hundred submarines in the navies of the warring nations, and so far only one has done anything. Not a dreadnought has been sunk, nor a fleet of battleships, nor a single submarine has been destroyed. The submarines which have been built are old, hastily constructed, with naval reserve crews, two of them were engaged in towing boats and picking up the survivors of the first when they were torpedoed.

"The loss of these vessels has had no more effect on the result of the war than the reported capture of a German submarine by a British submarine. No one would seriously advocate submarines as a proper weapon to use against aeroplanes, but it is nevertheless reported that an aeroplane which had alighted on the water was captured by a submarine which emerged close at hand.

"The ideal conditions for a submarine attack consist in finding the enemy motionless in the water; then and only then can the submarine hope for success. But even so the odds are against the submarine. If proper precautions are taken, as is shown by the actions of the allied sea forces, which have been shelling the German fleet for several days, these vessels have been operating in a very restricted area for some time, certainly sufficiently long for a group of submarines to proceed against them from any German port. Their position has been known to everybody and it would appear an ideal chance for a few submarines to either destroy them or to drive them off. But nothing of the sort has happened. These ships have been left unmolested, and the German fleet, to prevent their approach to the coast, and to entangle their progress for several miles inland. They are small vessels of such low speed that they could not escape from a submarine if attacked.

"If the submarine is all that its admirers believe, it is inconceivable why these vessels have been left to interfere so seriously with the major operations of the German army. The fact that they have been so unmolested on one side, testifies to the power of the British fleet to protect itself against all forms of attack.

"The war is only at its beginning yet, and many lessons may be learned before the end. But so far nothing has occurred to encourage the belief that the submarine is a serious factor in the war. It is a long, tedious, and costly way to make the submarine a factor in the war, and the possibility of finding a cheap means of making war has a strong fascination, but the teaching of history shows that the pursuit of such ideas has always resulted in increased expense in the end."

Death of W. H. Shaffner.  
Burlington, Nov. 2.—William Harold Shaffner, age 22, died this morning of pulmonary tuberculosis. He had been ill about two years. He was born in Burlington, and was a son of Mr. and Mrs. William Shaffner. He leaves, besides his parents, one brother, George, of Detroit, Mich., and one sister, Miss Elizabeth of Montpelier. The funeral will be held Wednesday morning and will be private.

Gen. Chaffee Dead.  
Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 1.—Lieut.-Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, 67, former chief of staff of the United States army, died at his home here today of typhoid pneumonia. His body will be taken to Washington Tuesday for interment in Arlington national cemetery.

WOMEN SUFFER TERRIBLY FROM KIDNEY TROUBLE.  
Around on her feet all day—no wonder a woman has backache, headache, stiff swollen joints, weariness, poor sleep and kidney trouble. Foley Kidney Pills give quick relief for these troubles. They strengthen the kidneys—take away the aches, pains and weariness. Make life worth living again. Try Foley Kidney Pills and see how much better you feel. J. W. O'Sullivan. (Adv.)

Buying things "at the nearest store," "save time," is the policy followed by the least efficient home-managers everywhere.

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## BRITISH CRUISER SUNK IN BATTLE OFF CHILIAN COAST

Five German Warships Attack  
English Fleet and Escape  
Unhurt—Two Other  
Cruisers Damaged.

Valparaiso, Chile, Nov. 2.—The German warships, Goeben, Scharnhorst, Nürnberg, Leipzig and Dresden today attacked the British fleet off Coronel, Chile. The British cruiser Monmouth was sunk. The cruiser Good Hope was very badly damaged and as she was on fire, she supposed to have been lost.

The British cruiser Scharnhorst, Nürnberg and Goeben anchored at Valparaiso today in Valparaiso harbor unharmed. The British cruiser Monmouth was sunk. The cruiser Good Hope was very badly damaged and as she was on fire, she supposed to have been lost.

The British cruisers Good Hope, Monmouth and Glasgow were under command of Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock and had been searching the coasts of South America for several weeks with the object of capturing the German cruisers which had been destroying merchant British vessels.

The British cruiser Monmouth, reported sunk in the engagement today, was 418 feet long and 66 feet beam, and of 3,800 tons displacement. She carried four 6 inch guns, eight 4 inch guns, three 3 inch guns, and two 2 inch guns. She was built in 1898. The Good Hope, also reported lost, was the flagship of the squadron. She was 500 feet long, 71 feet beam and displaced 11,100 tons. She represented the British nation at the Jamestown exposition in 1907. Her armament consisted of two 8.2 inch guns, sixteen 6 inch guns, fourteen 3 inch guns, three 2 inch guns, and two 1.5 inch torpedoes. She had a complement of 900.

The Good Hope was built in 1898. The light cruiser Glasgow, which took refuge at Coronel, was built in 1899. She was 420 feet long, 47 feet beam and displaced 375 tons. Her armament consisted of two 6 inch guns and ten 4 inch guns. She was equipped with two 18 inch torpedo tubes. Sir Cradock, who commanded the British fleet in Mexican waters at the time the American marines occupied Vera Cruz.

The German armored cruisers Scharnhorst and Goeben are sister ships of 11,600 tons. Both were built in 1906 and are 419 feet long. They have a complement of 705 men. Each of the two vessels carry eight 2 inch and six 6 inch guns, twenty 21 pounders and four machine guns. Each has four torpedo tubes.

Both the Scharnhorst and Goeben on September 22 last, destroyed and destroyed the British fleet in the Pacific. The German armored cruisers Scharnhorst and Goeben are sister ships of 11,600 tons. Both were built in 1906 and are 419 feet long. They have a complement of 705 men. Each of the two vessels carry eight 2 inch and six 6 inch guns, twenty 21 pounders and four machine guns. Each has four torpedo tubes.

The Nürnberg is a small cruiser of 2,500 tons, and carries a complement of 225 men. This is the vessel which is believed to have cut the cable connecting the United States with Australia in September, shortly after she had left Honolulu.

The Dresden and the Leipzig, which are reported to have been engaged in the battle, also are small cruisers. The Dresden is 3,200 tons and the Leipzig of 2,275 tons. They have respectively complements of 321 and 284 men.

ADMIRAL TELLS OF BATTLE.  
Valparaiso, Nov. 2.—Admiral Graf von Spee, commander of the German fleet in Pacific waters, arrived here this morning and made the following report concerning a naval engagement with British warships at sea off Coronel last Sunday evening.

"On Sunday, November 1, between six and seven in the evening, during a heavy rain and blinding weather, off Coronel, we sighted the British men-of-war Good Hope, Monmouth and Glasgow and the armored cruiser Otranto.

"An engagement ensued immediately. All the ships opened a brisk cannonade with all their artillery.

"The Monmouth was sunk and the Good Hope, after a great explosion on board, took fire. Her fate is unknown, owing to darkness having set in.

"The Glasgow and the Otranto also were damaged, but the darkness prevented our obtaining the extent of their damage.

"Our ships, the Scharnhorst and Nürnberg, were not damaged. The Goeben and six men wounded. The rest of our ships also were undamaged."

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## BILL HARRIMAN, THE MILLIONAIRE SECTION HAND

Very Few of the Co-laborers of  
the Dead Magnate's Son  
and Heir Are Aware  
of His Identity.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Nov. 2.—William Averill Harriman, son of the late E. H. Harriman and director of half a dozen banks, vice-president railroad official and heir to \$10,000,000, is spending the fall on a handcar along the line of the Union Pacific in Wyoming and Colorado, serving as a section hand on one of the railroads of which he is vice-president. Attired in blue overalls he is mixing with the section men and the ordinary day laborers along the line.

The identity of the slender young man is kept from all except the two or three engineers who are with him; none of the workmen has the least idea of it. At noon Harriman's dinner is taken from a tin bucket, and he eats it in company with his fellow laborers. To them he is simply "Bill" and a cub engineer, who doesn't know much about the business, but is learning.

THE CURRICULUM  
While he is learning track construction he spends a great deal of time on an ordinary handcar going very slowly over the right of way. With him is an experienced construction engineer. When they come to anything unusual in the building of a piece of track the car is halted and the matter is explained to him. If there is a cut through a particularly hard edge of stone he is told how the work was done. If the track goes through a soft shale the engineer teaches him how the ties are prevented from sliding. An extra deep fill, a tunnel in which quicksand was encountered, a swamp which required draining, and the various other unusual things encountered in the building of a 5,000-mile system of railroads are all explained to him. And every day he puts in some time in using an axe, a pick, a shovel or a crowbar. He has learned how to throw dirt over the shoulder at a minimum of energy; he knows just the angle at which the pick should begin its downward stroke in order to conserve strength and set the best results; he has learned how many strokes of the sledge should drive the spike to the head; and in fact, while he probably could not hold a "job" at any one of these posts, he is sufficiently familiar with the work to know when the work is being done, and when the workman is doing his full duty.

He probably still remains on the mountain divisions until the cold forces track work to cease. It is rumored along the line, however, that he will remain after that time and see something of operating trains through the mountains when the snow is as deep as a house and the cold so intense that the locomotives freeze to the tracks if they are left standing any length of time.

SHUNS PUBLICITY  
Young Harriman is as averse to publicity as a mouse is to a cat. A camera in the hands of a newspaper man sends him into convulsions. Last spring and summer he spent months in the headquarters at Omaha learning the details of the accounting system in use on his railroads. He spent several days in the various departments doing the actual work of the office. But when it came to watch him too closely, the order went through-out the building that none must pay any attention to Mr. Harriman, and to any other clerk among the several thousands therein. He saw something of the passenger department and a little bit of the freight business; he added some rows of figures in the different auditing department; in the engineering department he saw how every shovel of each was turned on paper long before actual work was done. In fact he familiarized himself with the work done in every department of a big railroad system.

After that he donned overalls and went down to the general shops of the system at Omaha. He is said to be very fond of machinery, and he spent a great deal of time in the locomotive works at the plant. He did not learn to construct a locomotive, but he saw how the great mass of power and energy was built on paper even before the steel was forged. And when he completed his work in this department he was a fairly familiar with the different steps in the construction of a "chuck." In all Mr. Harriman spent about a month in the different units composing the big shops.

Union Pacific employees are wondering what Harriman will turn his attention to as a section hand, but it is believed that soon he will assume some position in keeping with his financial standing.

NEWS TOLD IN BRIEF.  
At sheepskin auction in London prices showed 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. advance.

One-third of 60,000 dressmakers in London are on short time because even the well-to-do are buying cheap, ready-made clothing.

Administration will not now oppose loans to bullfinches by American banks. German financiers want a credit loan similar to \$100,000,000 French loan. This decision led to purchase of about \$100,000,000 worth of supplies here by Russia and as much by Germany.

About 30 per cent. of all the land in Mexico, which has area of more than 767,000 square miles, is owned by 96 men. There are seven families of great land owners, and individual holdings in many cases surpass in extent some of the States of the United States. The Maderos own land more extensive by twice than the State of Rhode Island.

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## Burlington Savings Bank

DEPOSITS INCORPORATED 1847 SURPLUS

3,710.12 January 1, 1850 56.34  
23,750.25 January 1, 1860 214.57  
263,799.55 January 1, 1870 9,812.99  
1,187,609.36 January 1, 1880 43,239.43  
2,121,207.11 January 1, 1890 170,239.51  
7,000,561.00 January 1, 1900 330,635.37  
15,223,406.73 July 1, 1914 1,080,415.08

Business can be transacted by mail, as well as in person. 4 Per Cent. Deposits made on or before Nov. 5 draw interest from Nov. 1.

No money loaned to any officer or trustee of the bank. All correspondence should be addressed and checks made payable to the BURLINGTON SAVINGS BANK, BURLINGTON, VT.

Write for Further Information  
C. P. Smith, President. F. W. Ward, Treasurer.  
F. W. Perry, Vice-president. E. S. Isham, Assistant Treasurer.

## EACH YEAR

more thoughtful attention is being given by prudent persons to the subject of corporate (versus individual) responsibility and efficient service in connection with the settlement of estates and the execution of trusts created by wills. We are adequately equipped for this service and are doing an increasing amount of business of this character. We invite correspondence or an interview with anyone interested in having their estate promptly and carefully administered.

## The Burlington Trust Co.

City Hall Square—north.

WINOOSKI SAVINGS BANK, 11 Winooski Block, Winooski, Vt.  
Interest at 4 1/2 per cent. paid depositors July 1st, 1914.  
No loss sustained on any investment made in the past 35 years.  
Over \$1,560,000.00 of Deposits.  
Over \$2,180,000.00 of Assets.  
Surplus is \$212,000.00, which is now over 10 per cent. of its deposits.  
Knowledge of safe investments gained by 45 years of experience.  
In choosing a place for your money, consider safety first, last and all the time.  
Vermont (Mutual) Savings Banks have no stockholders.  
The Surplus belongs to the depositors.  
Deposit your money by Nov. 5th and receive interest from Nov. 1st.

## HOME SAVINGS BANK

BURLINGTON, VERMONT

Elected  
The person who is economical and saving need not worry about the future—he is elected to fill the chair of prosperity. Do not delay starting an account here—bank with us.

4 PER CENT. INTEREST PAID

## Where No Harm Can Befall Them

In our fire and burglar proof Safe Deposit Vaults your valuable papers are where no harm can befall them, where no one else can get them and where you can consult them at will during banking hours. We have Safe Deposit Boxes than can be rented for \$5 a year, less than 10 cents a week.

## Howard National Bank

## Interest From November 1

Money deposited to-day in our savings department will draw 4 per cent. interest from the first day of November. This applies to both old and new accounts. Better give your savings a boost.

## City Trust Company, Burlington

Offices with Howard National Bank.